THE CONSERVATIVE

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DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865. [No. 233.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

We publish below the decision of the Hon. G. Jones, Confederate Judge for the State of Alabama, in the case of the Savings Bank of Mobile, against Henry Barnwell, Confederate States Tax Collector, decided in the District Court at Mobile.

The Plaintiff brought his action at law to recover sums of money he had been compelled to pay as Confederate taxes for 1864 on State bonds, purchased by it from the State of Alabama, and the questions presented were: Are State bonds taxed by the act of Congress, and if so, is such taxation constitutional?

The Plaintiff also embraced in his suit a claim for money paid in new issue as the Soldiers' tax, levied and collected under the act of the 10th of June, 1864, and this branch of the case turned on the question whether the plaintiff was not entitled to pay this tax in four per cent. certificates issed to plaintiff under the funding act of February, 1864, and which certificates have been since held by plaintiff. The Tax Collector compelled payment in Confederate notes of the new issue, refusing four per cent. certificates. The case was in the nature of an agreed one by Government and the plaintiff, and the questions arose on separate demurrer to each count of the complaint.

The case was argued for plaintiff by Robt. H. Smith, Esq., and P. Phillips, Esq., and for government by A. J. Requier, Esq., District Attorney.

The Court decided:

1st. That Congress did not possess the Constitutional power to tax State Bonds.

2d. That the tax acts of Congress did not attempt to embrace State Bonds as a subject of taxation.

3d. That Soldiers' Tax was payable only in Confederate Treasury notes of the new issue, and could not be paid in four per cent. certificates and the act of Congress in requiring the tax to be thus paid did not violate the pledge given by Congress, in the funding act, the four per cent. bonds should be received for all public dues payable in 1864. That this pledge only related to taxes then provided to be levied, and did not extend to such as the necessities of the Government might require to be afterwards raised.

"ONE FUTURE, ONE DESTINY."—*By General Toombs*—Our people must not grow weary of this war. It is the lifetime task of this generation, if the work be not sooner accomplished, to establish the independence of our Confederacy, and to thwart the fiendish designs of our would be subjugators. Every thought, every energy, every purpose of every man and woman should be bent to that one great object, the successful ending of this war. Upon that success hangs all that makes life desirable for a gallant and free people, and the blood and warfare, arms and ammunition, sacrifices and self-denial, the marching and countermarching trials and suffering, must be our chief delight until we have shaken off forever the despot's hand that would throttle the life out of our young Confederacy.

Murmuring must be hushed, complaints must cease, unanimity must reign, and one universal determination never to give up, must animate our entire population. The goal of our hopes and exertions is too glittering, too glorious, not to be won and our fate, if we fail, too woeful for contemplation As we cannot afford to fail, so we must not fail to succeed. Up, then, Southrons buckle on your armor anew, and take a fresh lease of hope and courage. Away with doubt, and despondency in weariness.

The flag of our country is yet destined to wave in the glorious flood of a victorious sunshine, and the gallant dead are yet to behold from the spirit land the inestimable boon of liberty purchased for us with their heart's blood. Let us prove ourselves worthy compatriots of such glorious heroes. And with "One Future, one Destiny, one Hope," for our motto, let us join hands in all the hallowed purpose of repelling the vile invaders, and working out for ourselves, at every cost of blood and treasure, a deliverance from the shackles of our enemies would forge for us and our descendants. Let us cease striving to amass wealth, and give more heed to the calls of patriotism, and if that call syllable the word "blood," let us remember that "liberty," in its last annalysis, is but the "blood of the brave."

There does not seem to be a very good understanding between Governer Smith and the Legislature, if we may judge from the following report of a communication sent by him to the House of Delegates:

"The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, made in response to certain resolutions of the House enquiring whether the Governor had, as directed, taken steps to secure from the Confederate States Government the exemption of certain state officers whose services, in a civil capacity might be deemed necessary to the successful working of the State Government; and if not, why he has not done so.

The Governor responds that he has not so certified to the Confederate Government the names of certain persons to be exempted, and proceeds to give his reasons at great length. In the first place he did not think such a step necessary. In the second place, if he had deemed such a step necessary, he was clothed with no such power to demand it.—He then proceeds to discuss in pretty strong language the fallacy that seems to have possessed the Legislative body; that the whole power of exemption was confided in it, quoting largely from the Constitution, the writings of Hamilton, Jefferson and other political economists. The Legislature, he says, may increase his duties, but it cannot confer upon him additional power.

In conclusion, he says the resolution directing him to certify to the exemption of certain officers, etc., is not the language of official courtesy, and, further, that the spirit of the resolutions is in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Mr. Pendleton moved to refer the communication of the Governor to the joint committee on Exemptions.—*Lynch. Vir.*

ENCOURAGING.—Mr. Pollard, of the Richmond *Examiner*, has recently been exchanged as a prisoner of war, after a confinement of eight months. He had an interval of parole on account of ill health, in which he had opportunities of visiting many of the Northern cities: New York, Boston, Brooklyn, Baltimore, &c., and there gathering much of the true public sentiment and political designs of the North. He says:

Generally, while there is not the least hope for the South in any present political organization in the North, there are grounds of encouragement in the military situation of which the people of the Confederacy have nothing like adequate ideas; that the military resources of the North, although superabundant and impressing, at the first view, are not practically available, and are fast being contracted by certain moral forces which the newspapers do not take into their calculation; that their system of draft, hitherto patched up by foreign enlistments and bounties, is nearly at the point of exhaustion: that the draft of last summer, for 500,000 men, furnished but *seventy thousand effectives*; that the expedient of bounties cannot be carried much further, some counties having already been taxed on this score actually in excess of the value of all the real and personal property within their limits, some for instance in New York State having accumulated a debt of a million and a half of dollars on the single account of military largesses: and that, finally, all the intelligent men in the North are given to the opinion that when the necessities of the war are pushed to the point of an enforced draft, of an actual conscription, that it is precisely at that period and precisely from that cause, that the war will, and must break down.

Thus the conclusion may be drawn that the independence of the Confederacy, is to be achieved *more* surely by the sheer force of *endurance* than by anything else, and that even if we should fail to accomplish it by the signal strokes of military fortune, it will be worked out at the last, and that much more speedily than is generally supposed by a simple competition of the real resolution of the South with a confidence in the North, now bloated and swaggering but really on the verge of the last and fatal necessity—which is not finances, not political revolutions, or any of the bosh of the prophets of peace, but simply *conscription*.

A HAPPY HOME.

In a happy home there will be no faultfinding, no overbearing spirit—there will be no pevishness, no fretfulness. Unkindness will not dwell in the heart or on the tongue.—Oh, the tears, the sighs, the wasting of life, and health, and strength, and time—of all that is most to be desired in a happy home, occasioned merely by unkind words. The celebrated Mr. Wesley remarked to this effect, namely: That fretting and scolding seemed like tearing the flesh from the bones, and that we have no more right to be guilty of this than we have to curse, to swear, or steal. In a perfectly happy home all selfishness will be removed. Even as "Christ pleased not himself," the members of a happy home will not seek first to please themselves but to please others.

Cheerfulness is another ingredient in a happy home. How much does the sweetness emanating from a heart fraught with love and kindness contribute to render a happy home. How attracting, how soothing is that sweet cheerfulness, that is borne on the countenance of a wife or mother. How the parent and child, the brother and sister, the mistress and servant, dwell on those cheerful looks, those confiding smiles that beam from the eye, and burst from the inmost soul of those who are near and dear. How it hastens the return of the father—lightens the care of the mother—renders it more easy for youth to resist temptation—and drawn by cords of affection, how it induces them with loving hearts to the parental roof.

Oh, that parents would lay this subject to heart, that by untiring efforts they would so far render home happy, that their children and domestics shall not seek for happiness in forbidden paths.

MARY AND HER LITTLE CUP.

During the battles around Petersburg in the summer of 1864, the New Market was used as a hospital by Hoke's division, and the square was generally full of helpless soldiers in every state of exhaustion and suffering. Until the shelling of the city caused the removal of this hospital, there came *alone* every day at a certain hour, a little girl—perhaps ten or eleven years of age—to the Market. She was very neatly and nicely dressed—very quiet and gentle in her manners, and very efficient in her labors. She carried a little cup, which she filled at a pump closeby, and beginning at one end of the market, she handed water to each soldier as she came to him—refilling the cup as often as they desired. This she did throughout the whole line of soldiers—and it was a long one. Then beginning again she went through the line pouring water on their wounds, adjusting the clothes upon them when they were uncomfortable, and washing the blood from about their wounds—in fact, doing anything and everything she could to make their situation more agreeable. If talked to, she answered kindly and briefly, and performed her self imposed task in a quiet, business like manner, that was very remarkable in one so young, and inspired all with respect. The soldiers soon learned that her name was Mary, but nothing further could be gained of her history. Her daily appearance was hailed with delight. As soon as she came in sight, one would exclaim, "Yonder comes Mary and her little cup," and the wish was often expressed, that the "friends at home" could know about this little girl and her goodness to the soldiers. One poor fellow said he wanted to see it written out and put into her reading book for little children, and entitled (as I have in this notice) "Mary with her little cup," that they might thus learn how much good even a little child can do when there is suffering around her.

Some wag of an editor asks? "When is a soldier not a soldier?" and sagely replies. "When he is *mustored*."

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 18, 1865.

To the Farmers of Wake, Orange and Chatham Counties:

I RESPECTFULLY APPEAL TO THE FARMERS OF Wake, Orange and Chatham counties, to bring in their surplus corn immediately, for the support of our army. I have obtained permission to pay Local Appraiser's rates for all grain delivered previous to 1st of February, 1865. I earnestly hope that patriotic producers will deliver their grain immediately, and relieve me of the unpleasantness, and themselves the mortification of resorting to rigid impressment, which I will be compelled to do on and after the 1st of February.

The following are the names of my authorized agents: Raleigh, J. J. Minetree; Forestville, J. W. Fort; Morrisville, A. J. Morris; and Durhams, W. P. Ward; Hillboro' to be filled and Pittsboro' to be filled.

W. E. PIERCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
January 19, 1865. 230—12t.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!!

P. Q. M. OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., January 19, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D DAY of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PIERCE,
230—12t. Capt. and A. Q. M.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE HILLSBORO' for the army in Virginia, by the way of Danville, on Wednesday the 25th instant. All boxes properly marked and weighed, will be taken charge of and delivered.

The boxes sent to Kirkland's and Clingman's Brigades were sold at auction, and I am prepared to pay to the persons who sent them the amount for which they were sold.

W. A. THOMPSON.
January 20, 1865. 231—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN MARCH 1ST, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendant.
Oaks, N. C.
January 20, 1865. 40—w6t*.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., January 16, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of War is published by direction of Major Kinsey Johns, Ins. Field Transportation, for the information of all concerned.

W. E. PIERCE, Capt. & A. Q. M.

War Department. C. S.,
RICHMOND, December 19, 1865.

Persons who may hire their slaves to Maj. J. G. Paxton and his assistants, for Government purposes, at schedule prices, shall have credit for the number hired, in the event of a future requisition for twelve months upon them for their slaves for Government use; and in the event of their loss, shall be indemnified in the same manner as if they had been impressed or sent voluntarily for Government use without contract.

(Signed) J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Q. M. General's Office,
December 27, 1864.

Respectfully returned. Same authorized by Secretary of War to extend the same assurance in behalf of all other officers of this Department.

(Signed) A. R. LAWTON,
228—12t. Q. M. General.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.
Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.
Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE.
President, Raleigh, N. C.
or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't.,
Cary, N. C.
Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

D. C. MURRAY. JAS. A. MOORE. J. W. HARRISON.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTION & COMMIS. MERCHANTS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.,

HAVING REGULARLY COMMENCED BUSINESS, SOLICIT consignments.

They will attend promptly to the purchase and sale of all Goods, Stocks, &c., &c.

REFER TO
C. Dewey and W. H. Jones, Cashiers, Raleigh.
Harris & Howell, Wilmington.
Jesse H. Lindsay, Cashier, Greensboro'.
D. A. Davis, Cashier, Salisbury.
T. W. Dewey, Cashier, Charlotte.
A. McDean Cashier, Fayetteville.
Jas. E. Cuthbert, Cashier, Petersburg, Va.
Branch Morton & Co., Richmond.
Jan. 12, 1865. 124-tf.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,
Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES.
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. General.
Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I SHALL MAKE APplication to the General Assembly at its next session, to have the Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute at Warrenton, N. C. incorporated. JULIUS WILCOX.
Jan. 12, 1865. 224—1m.

$2000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington" Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Agent So. Express Company.
January 17, 1865. 228—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
January 9, 1865. 221—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

LOST.

A $700, 4 PER CENT CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSITE dated March 23d 1864, No. 2413, issued to H. Sweezey, by C. B. Harrison, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date, application will be made for a duplicate.

J. H. SWEEZEY,
Adm'r of H. Sweezey dec'd.
Raleigh, Dec. 28, 1864. 209 w6w

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 216—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,	1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July							1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Feb.				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Aug			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mar				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Sept						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Apr.							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
May		1	2	3	4	5	6	Nov				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
Jun.					1	2	3	Dec.						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Reily
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGhl,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
21		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	P D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Profitt,	
30	F M Parker,		
31		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenan,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parks,		
53		J T Morehead.	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Forebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton,	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj. Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T. (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas. Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield, Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Cnesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 10th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he ranaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided. G. W. CORBET, Jailor.
December 28, 1864. 57—w6m.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
STEAM POWER PRESS
BOOK & JOB OFFICE,
J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

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BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
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POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Atd.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

LITERARY BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*; L C Edwards, Granville; Prof Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, Gaston; M S Robins, Randolph, Treasurer.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

His Excellency, Z B Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren; Henry Nutt, New Hanover; Col John D Hyman, Henderson.

COMMISSIONERS OF SINKING FUND.

Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to

THE CONSERVATIVE

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1865.

☞ PRINTERS WANTED. Two or three good Compositors can find permanent employment and good wages by applying at this office. None but good hands need apply.

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY. Saturday being the day set apart for the consideration of private bills, etc., nothing of a general interest was done in either House. A third ballot was had for engrossing clerk, but with no election.

In the *Senate*, a bill to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co. passed its third and last reading.

In the *House*, a joint resolution to adjourn on Saturday next, the 28th, over to the third Monday in November, 1865, was amended by a reference to a proposed committee, the House refusing to vote it down. Yeas, 14, nays, 64.

WE ARE NOT OF those who delight to find fault with the Confederate Government or the men who administer it. We would much prefer to find in the action of those to whom our well-being has been committed, matter for commendation; but we would be recreant to our duty both to that government and the people, if we permitted this feeling to make us blind to the faults, the blunders in those to whose care its control and management are committed—blunders that tend to alienate the minds of the citizens, and produce as injurious consequences as the assaults of the foe from without, so far as our final success is concerned. Our rulers started out with the dogma that secession was to be peaceable in their head, and when war in fact arose, it found them not only surprised but poorly prepared to grapple with a state of things they had foreseen would not occur, and as poor human nature generally prompts those to act who cannot be accused of possessing much enlargement of mind, they concluded, that although they were mistaken in supposing we would have no war, their mistake must be the least possible, and accordingly the war would not last long. Hence all these short-sighted expedients at first adopted, of raising volunteers for only a short time and flooding the country with treasury notes, which brought in their train conscription unknown to our people or their ancestors before, and the great depreciation of the currency, and the unfortunate act by Congress for its reduction in name, but repudiation in fact. To similar blunders having their origin in the same mistaken notion are to be traced, the tithe law, impressment law, and others of the same class. Had men, never infatuated with the *day dreams* of peaceable secessionism, who grasped in their minds the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, controlled affairs, they might and probably would have organized a volunteer army for the war, which could easily have been done in the enthusiasm at the commencement; and by purchasing and judiciously using the great staple of the country, might have prevented the enormous issues of government paper with their attendant evils of depreciation, repudiation, tithe laws, impressment laws, &c—But these measures are now among the historical blunders of the past. "Let the dead past bury their dead." 'Tis in the present and the future we are to live and with which we have to do. But shall our authorities grow no wiser by a knowledge of the great evils inflicted by their blunders heretofore, or blindly still persist in the former policy which has done much to cool the ardor, if not arouse ill feeling, towards the administrators of that government, to whose sacred keeping our dearest interests are intrusted? Does any one believe that two years ago Sherman could have marched through the whole length of Georgia, without the citizens throwing a single obstruction in his path?—Have any of our neighbors of that State tasted the fruits of peaceable secession till they have determined to make it peaceable at any cost?

Even now we see that a bill to take all the cotton and tobacco of its citizens by Government, is pending in the Senate of the Confederate Congress, having been gravely considered and passed by the House of Representatives—a measure, we believe, fraught with an amount of mischief only equalled by some of those which have preceded it. We have never brought our mind to agree that we should fail; but if such an event were possible, which, may God forbid, it will not all be the people's fault.

EACH ADDITIONAL item of news that we receive in regard to the fall of Fort Fisher but increases the opinion which we formed at first, that if there was anything wrong in that sad affair, it was not to be attributed to the garrison of the Fort. When the Yankees acknowledge their own casualties to amount to nine hundred, while they set down ours at only five hundred, we may be sure that our boys did their duty nobly.

We learn from a source that we deem entirely reliable, that when the Yankees had, unfortunately, made a lodgement at one point in the Fort in overwhelming numbers, the noble garrison stood to their post and yielded the ground in the Fort only inch by inch, and when finally driven from it, they continued to maintain the unequal struggle for a mile or two beyond.—Our informant describes their dogged resolution and heroic gallantry as unsurpassed even in any other struggle of this most sanguinary war.—All honor to the noble defenders of Fort Fisher, if they did not overcome a frightful odds, which mortals could not do!

WE HAVE BEEN reminded, to-day, of the famous "*potato dinner*" set by General Marion before a British officer, in the war of '76. We were presented by one of our noble boys, a junior reserve, with what he, no doubt, truthfully declares to be a fair specimen of the bread upon which he and his comrades have had to subsist for the most part, for months. It resembles hornstone or blue flint in color, if not in hardness, more nearly than anything else we can think of. We agree in opinion with a fair acquaintance of ours, who, upon seeing it, remarked "that the strongest reason she had for confidence in our ultimate success, was the fact that our soldiers would submit to such fare and still stand by the banner of their country for the sake of the cause." The Confederate government certainly should treat our noble defenders to better fare, if possible; and if it cannot without, we insist it should put into active service its idle, able-bodied and useless placemen, and return the valuable producers to their farms.

Any person having a curiosty to see whether the specimen will arouse like thoughts in their minds can have the chance of inspecting it by calling on us.

RESIGNED. The following officers of North Carolina Troops have resigned:

Lt. R. D Horton, Co. C, 7th regiment.
Lt. G. W. Parker, Co. D, 44th regiment.
Lt. M. Charles, Co C, 1st regiment.

GENERAL HOKE.

In our issue of the 18th, in an article headed "The Fall of Fisher," our readers will find the following sentence: "The officer in command who was ordered to make the attack, after carefully reconnoitering the position, declined." We did not mention General Hoke by name, though 'tis well known here that he was the officer to whom the order was issued. We intended no reflection on General Hoke, as the continuance of our article will show; still, as paragraphs are often taken and commented on by themselves, we will now, in justice to that gallant officer, say he made a reconnoisance, and reported the carrying out of the order impracticable. Generals Bragg and Hoke made a second reconnoisance together, when the former, finding the report of the latter correct, rescinded the order. Our readers, who have with pleasure and interest followed the military career of General Hoke, know very well he is not one to fail in the hour of need, or be direlect in duty and far be it from us to tarnish, even in our humble way, the fame of as brave and gallant an officer as ever drew a blade.—*Wil. Car.*

MAJOR REILEY. This officer in the late attack on Fort Fisher, realized fully the expectation of his numerous friends in this place, and added fresh lustre to the laurels which he had so well earned in Virginia, under Gen'ls Jackson and Johnston. It is rumored that immediately on being captured, he was placed in irons by the enemy. Surely, the malice or meanness of even the yankees would shrink from fixing so great a stigma upon their nation, as such treatment to a brave man would be. The ostensible cause assigned by them for distinguishing him with this barbarous treatment, is that he is a deserter from their service.—*Wil. Car.*

G. B. LAMAR.—The Augusta *Register* says that G. B Lamar, who was at one time President of the Bank of the Republic in New York, and subsequently President of the Bank of Commerce in Savannah, and one of the largest cotton holders, and professedly one of the bitterest rebels in the Confederacy, has taken the oath of allegiance to the Yankee Government. We suppose he did it to save his cotton. We are also informed that he addressed a letter to a gentleman in this city, informing him of his treachery, and advising him to do likewise as soon as opportunity offers.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Our advertising disclose the fact that an enormous theft was perpetrated on the cashier of the Bank of Virginia, at this place. Yesterday three negroes, one free, and two slaves belonging to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company were arrested on suspicion. One of them had eleven of the 7 30 notes, and another had one, being all that was lost of these notes.—They attempted to pass some of the notes, which led to their arrest. They allege that they found the money, though it is supposed that they abstracted the carpet bag from the cars. No other clue has been obtained as yet, nor any more of the money found that we have heard of. The amount lost is $347,500, and the reward offered is $10,000.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

WARLIKE COURTESIES.—When in the earth-works near Savannah, the Yanks would call out, "Hello, 'Tored Tiowsers, if you won't shoot, we won't." Confed wanted an airing so "agreed" would be sung out, and both parties would collect upon the fortifications. A warning would always be given before either commenced firing. At the call of "Rats to your holes, I'm going to shoot," Yanks and Confeds, in striking tableax, would dive into the shelters. Then commenced the pop, whirr and whiz of bullets.

"DIED POOR."—As if anybody could die rich, and in that act of dying did not loose the grasp upon title deed and bond, and go away a pauper, out of time. No gold, no jewels, no lands or tenements. And yet men have been buried by charity's hand, who *did* die rich—died worth a thousand thoughts of beauty, a thousand pleasant memories, and a thousand hopes of glory.

It is stated that Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburg, having been disqualified for preaching by disease of the heart, is to edit the "Sunday Magazine," a new weekly journal, thoroughly religious, but unsectarian, with two such widely differing men as Spurgeon and Archbishop Trench as contributors.

From the Carolinian.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

MR. EDITOR:—Please publish the following list of wounded admitted into General Hospital No. 4, on Monday, Jan. 16, 1865:

Private Danfield, Co K 42 N C regiment, Charlotte, N C, mouth, dangerously.

Private W T Tighen, Co D 66 N C regiment, Kinston, face, slight.

Private W H Kennedy, Co H 66 N C reg, Hallsville, contusion of hip—slight.

Private Elijah Watson, Co D 66 N C reg, Onslow C H, contusion.

Private W A Darnell, Co H 27 Ga reg, McDonald, Ga, contusion of back—severe.

Private J C Smith, Co A 27 Ga reg, Tasewell, Ga, contusion of shoulder—severe.

Private Andrew White, Co D 27 Ga reg, Gainsville, Ga, contusion of hip—severe.

Private Daniel E Simms, Co H 51 N C reg, Fayetteville, finger on right hand shot off.

Private J L Watts, Co H 8 N C reg, Mt Pleasant, N C, right cheek shot off.

Private Josiah Young, Co I 8 N C reg, McRae's Store, N C, contusion of right hand—severe.

Captain Lane, 40 reg N C T, Goldsboro, contusion, face.

Private John T Wood, Co E 27 Ga reg, Milledgeville, Ga, contusion—severe.

G. C. M.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 16, 1865.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21st, 1865.

The private calendar, this being the day for its consideration, was taken up.

Bills to incorporate the Cumberland monumental Association, the Deep River Woollen Co., Mt. Harmon Lodge, to amend an act incorporating the Cape Fear Importing and Exporting Co., to construct a turnpike road from Salisbury west to the Georgia line, to authorize the Chief Clerk of the Treasury to act in certain cases as a commissioner of affidavids, to regulate the taking of depositions in certain cases, and resolutions authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive partial payments of taxes due from counties within the lines of the enemy passed, severally, their second reading.

Bills to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co., to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slaves on fortifications etc., to regulate the appointment of flour inspectors in the town of Fayetteville, and to exempt certain State employees passed, severally, their third readings, as also, under suspension of the rules, a bill to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association, and a resolution in favour of N. Whitford.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the House concurring, the Senate proceeded to vote for Engrossing Clerk, but there was no election, Mr. Davis receiving on joint ballot, 45 votes, Mr Huske 42, Mr. Hill 41, and Mr. Pfohl 6.

Mr. Hall introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to send the citizens of Wilmington, out of the public supplies, 10,000 lbs. of bacon, 1,000 bushels of corn, and 300 sacks of flour, and to receive compensation therefor. In support of this resolution Mr. Hall explained that the people of Wilmington, who were willing to pay for these provisions, even in coin, were unable by reason of the presence of an army there and the unsettled state of the country to procure anything to eat.

Mr. Lassiter opposed the resolution, stating he did so in justice to his own people who needed provisions as badly as did those at Wilmington.

Mr. Dick also opposed the resolution on similar grounds, declaring that fully five hundred people in Guilford county did not know what it was to have their appetites appeased.

Mr. Hall said his Excellency the Governor had just loaned 40,000 lbs. of bacon to Gen. Hoke and he could not see why a loan should not be made to the people of Wilmington.

Mr. Adams said the commissioners from his county on asking but lately for bacon were told there was none, and it seemed strange that now this loan could be made Gen. Hoke.

Mr. Hall explained that it might be the loan was made from the military supplies, and, after some desultory discussion and the rejection of amendments proposing to insert in the resolution the counties of Wake and Guilford, and the voting down of the motion to lay the subject on the table, the resolution, amended on motion of Mr. Pool, so as to read "military supplies," passed its second and third readings.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Pending the approval of the journal, Mr. McGehee asked leave to be allowed to change his vote on the motion to lay Mr. Hanes' resolutions to call a General Convention on the table from the negative to affirmative, which leave was granted and Messrs. Strong, Perkins and Ashworth, absent yesterday, were allowed to record their votes on the same motion.

The bill to provide means for supplying the State Treasury was taken up, but on motion of Mr. Fowle, tabled by a vote of yeas 48, nays 47.

The special order, being the nomination of magistrates, being before the House.

Mr Pool offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to prepare and submit to the House a tabular statement of the number of magistrates in the State, the length of their terms, ect., and moved the further consideration of the special order be postponed till Saturday next, 28th.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 36, nays 51.

The resolution then passed, yeas 56, nays 29.

An election for engrossing clerk was gone into but with no result, neither of the candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. McAden offered a resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on Saturday, the 28th, to the third Monday in November next.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to, yeas 14, nays 64.

Mr Fowle moved to amend by proposing to the Senate the appointment of a joint select committee to take into consideration the whole subject of adjournment, which was agreed to and the House adjourned.

THE FOLLOWING is the bill noticed in our report of Friday last, as introduced in the House by Mr. Smith of Johnston:

"A BILL TO CALL A CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE."

WHEREAS, In the judgment of this General Assembly, the present condition of the country demands that the sovereign people of this State should assemble in convention to effect if possible an honorable termination of the present war: and

WHEREAS, On matters of such grave import, this General Assembly is reluctant to adopt any policy without first ascertaining the sense of the people, in whom all sovereignty resides:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That upon the passage of this act the Governor of the State, be and he is hereby required to issue a proclamation commanding the sheriffs of the respective counties in the State to open the polls at the several precincts in said counties, on the 18th day of February, A. D., 1865, where and when all persons qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly may vote for or against a State Convention voting with a written or printed ticket "*Convention*," and those who do not wish a Convention, voting in the same way "*No Convention*;" also to open polls at the said time and places for the election of delegates to the Convention to be assembled on such times as are hereinafter provided, said polls to be superintended by inspectors appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of three justices of the peace of the respective counties, who shall be sworn according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 52 of Revised Code.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties on the question of Convention and No Convention, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh under the same rules and regulations and under the same penalties as are prescribed in the case of the return of the vote for electors of President and Vice President of the Confederate States, as are now prescribed by law immediately after said election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*. That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number for or against a Convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a Convention he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such manner as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said Convention as aforesaid to convene in Raleigh, on the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1865, and if a majority of the votes polled are against a Convention, the Governor shall in like manner issue a proclamation of that fact, and in that case the assembling of the said delegates elected as aforesaid under this act is hereby declared to be illegal and of no effect.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the election for delegates as aforesaid shall be held and conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the General Assembly, and the vote shall be counted, and the scrolls compared and the certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by law for the members of the House of Commons.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That if a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation, or removal from the State or by the refusal to serve of any person elected delegate as aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall issue his writ to the sheriff of the county in which such vacancy may have occurred after such notice as the Convention may order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy, under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed for the election of delegates.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates as members of the House of Commons under the last apportionment.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

Major Venable, of Gen. Whiting's staff, carried a flag of truce down to the enemy's lines on Wednesday morning, and returned late on that evening. General Whiting has been quite severely wounded, while also Col. Lamb in the thigh, severely. Both are believed to be doing well. The fighting at the fort was desperate on both sides. The casualties on our side we are unable to report. They will be published as soon as circumstances will permit.

Our losses are heavy. From what we can learn from private sources, they will amount to over one hundred killed, and four or five hundred wounded. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners will not amount to less than three thousand. When we say that among the prisoners are General Whiting, Col. Lamb, Maj. Hill, Maj. Stevenson, and so many other men, good true and brave, our own feelings can be appreciated.

Of course the fall of Fort Fisher necessitates the fall of the other forts on the river below it. Everything below New Inlet is in the power of the enemy, even if it is not already in his possession. But that does not by any means imply possession of the town of Wilmington. It does mean closing up the blockade running port of Wilmington. In that sense of the word it is a severe blow.

Betwixt us and the enemy there are Forts Anderson and other works. They are now attacking them. We think we know the men in them. John Hedrick, and men like him, will fight the thing out. We only regret that we are not with them. God knows we would rather be with them in the Forts than trying to set up type here, as we are doing now.

We do not think that Wilmington must necessarily fall. The *port* of Wilmington is already gone. That has gone cheap. The Confederacy has lost its best port. The men of Wilmington must now defend their homes. We think they can do so: We think they will do so. Let us all try. The truth is, every tolerably decent white man, who does not want to be a slave, must take his position, willing to give up his life for the cause in which he is engaged. It is perfectly useless to blow up the President or General Bragg. We do not believe that either of these gentlemen are perfect, nor do we think that, even if they *were* perfect, they could save us. They are simply clever and patriotic gentlemen. Let us—all of us, be equally so. That is simply the way to do it, or at least *try* to do it. Neither President Davis nor General Bragg can fight for us. We must fight for ourselves, and for our coutry.

P. S.—We are officially informed that the cannonading below last afternoon was from the enemy's gunboats at our forces at or near Sugar Loaf. Other reports say that the enemy attacked Hoke's forces yesterday afternoon, but whether this is true or not we are unable to say.—*Wil. Journ.*

SIEGE MATTERS.—It has been known for some time that, on dark nights, the picket monitors were in the habit of venturing much closer in the harbor than in day time. One of these turretted prowlers has at last, we are glad to announce, met a fitting fate.

About 8 o'clock on Sunday night a slight explosion was heard by our men in Fort Sumter and on Sullivan's Island. It proceeded apparently from a point about midway between the two posts, and was followed by a confused mingling of shouts, imprecations and cries for mercy. These presently died away, and the affair remained a mystery until daylight Monday morning, when it was discovered that a Monitor had been sunk by one of our stationary torpedoes. Her smokestack was still above water. She is believed to have been the *Montauk*, and it is considered certain that a large portion, at least, of her crew must have perished by drowning.

There has been no other incident worthy of mention in the harbor.—*Charleston Mercury, Jan 17th.*

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, Jan. 19th, 1865.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

It will relieve the apprehension of the many friends of the command to know that the garrison of Forts Caswell and Campbell successfully evacuated their positions at 1 30 o'clock, A. M, on the 17th inst., after destroying all public property, and entirely demolishing the Forts. They are now in a safe position, unimpaired in morale or material.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't.,
WM. CALDER,
Adj't. Bat. Art.

COL. MURPHY'S COMPANY ALL SAFE.—We have received the following note from Col. E. L. Faison:

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE:

Will you state for the benefit of friends that Capt. Murphy and officers are all right. Most of our officers came out safe. Several were killed, but a few wounded. Pat. Murphy was killed.

E. L. FAISON.

Dr. Gross, the celebrated surgeon of Philadelphia, was once dangerously ill. Shortly after his recovery, he met one of his lady patients—they are not always patient ladies—who remarked to him:

"Oh Doctor! I rejoice to see that you are out again; had we lost you, our good people would have died by the dozen!"

"Thank you Madam," replied the affable Doctor; "but now, I fear, they will die by the *Gross!*"

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.

The flag-of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day, bringing five hundred returned prisoners. No further particulars.

This is the only telegraph communication thus far.

THE KORAN.

The Constantinople correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* thus writes concerning the Koran and certain changes relative to it.

The greatest change which the reformers claim, is that the Koran shall be translated into modern Turkish and printed at so cheap a price as to bring it within the reach of all classes. The Koran, as is well known, is in its original language, the Arabic; and perhaps, on the plea that it might be dangerous to translate it into any other idiom, still remains a sealed book to all who are not well acquainted with that tongue. Its language is, however, extremely pure and simple, and needs comment only when connected with the historical occurrences of the period in which the Prophet made it public. The Persians have, nevertheless, translated it into their language, and interpret some of its texts (sods) to suit themselves. So far, the reformers are Protestant in their views—and certainly there is no evidence of Chistianity in any of these demands—though it cannot now be foreseen how far they may endeavor or desire to reconcile Islamism with Christianity.

The Sultan of the Ottoman Empire is, as you are well aware, also the Caliph, or successor to the Prophet. He is said to be a very conscientious Mussulman; and neither drinks nor smokes, and moreover has but one legal wife. His title to that character may be somewhat weak, and is flatly denied by the Persians, who hold that it is only hereditary in the family of the Prophet's nephew and son-in-law, Ali. But, in point of fact, he is the Caliph, and as such is in duty bound to maintain the Islam faith, as much so as it is that of the President of the United States to uphold the Union. It cannot be supposed that he witnesses the demands of the performers with much satisfaction, as any deviation from his interpretation of the faith weakens his own hold upon the minds of the people.

To attempt to prove the fallacy of the Koran, to convert Mussulmans to Christianity in the Sultan's own capital, is a direct offence against himself, and could be severely punished in his own Christian subjects. All foreigners here are considered as being on the footing of guests, and it is scarcely prudent or courteous to offer so gross an outrage upon the Sultan's hospitality as to publish books in Turkish and spread them through the capital, showing that the Prophet was an imposter and his faith a matter of abhorrence.

Religous zeal, however, overlooks much that is generous and discreet, and leads some to desire to extend their own belief or spiritual impressions, if not by the sword, at least by its more powerful competitor, the pen, in such a manner as to more than jeopard the good which they might effect by quiet precept and example.

Several years ago, a work commenced in the East, in the Persian language, called Mizennel Halek, or the "Scales of Truth," written by an erudite missionary, Dr. Plander, an Anglo German, who has long resided in Persia. It was printed in London. Recently this work appeared here in Turkish, translated by the same elaborate Oriental scholar, printed likewise in England. It was introduced into Stamboul in a secret manner, without passing through the Customhouse, and is more an attack upon Islamism than an exposition of Christianity, and soon called for an able refutal by one of the Islamism of this capital. In the same, missionary made a weighty reply in Turkish. I am not aware that any other missionary has ever written and published anything here against Islamism. For reasons which are obvious to any discreet man, the course pursued by Dr. Plander was condemned by many of the other missionaries here, and by none more forcibly than the Americans, whose labor are almost entirely to the Christians of the East, among whom they sell cheap translations of the Bible and Testament, other works of a religious and moral character, not even of a sectarian color. Their plan is not to proselyte, but to instruct, and to place sources of the truth and the simplicity of original Christianity in the possession of all classes of people.

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as waymarks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you.

Never show levity, when people are engaged in worship.

Never resent a supposed injury, till you know the views and motives of the author.

Always take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never think less of another on account of his differing from me on political or religious subjects.

Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor with an enthusiast.

Nor affect to be witty or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

New Advertisements.

NEGRO SALE AND HIRING.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, 26TH INST., AT OUR SALES-Rooms in Raleigh, we will offer for sale

TWENTY LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES.

Men and women, boys and girls—and one excellent blacksmith.

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January 23, 1864. 238—td.

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October 27, 1864. 161—